polyurethanes, and polyphenylene sulfides. In the invention, especially preferred are polyesters as they have good dimensional stability and good mechanical properties and they do not [almost] substantially absorb visible light.

***Please replace the paragraph spanning pages 8 and 9 with the following:***

Now described hereinunder are [the resin] resins not miscible with polyester resin, and the organic or inorganic particles to be added to the surface layer and the inner layer, which are to form voids in polyester films. The resin not miscible with polyester film (hereinafter referred to as immiscible resin) is a thermoplastic resin except polyester, and this can disperse in polyester, forming particles therein. Preferred examples of the resin of the type are polyolefin resins such as polyethylene, polypropylene, polybutene, polymethylpentene; as well as polystyrene resins, polyacrylate resins, polycarbonate resins, polyacrylonitrile resins, polyphenylene sulfide resins, and fluororesins. These may be homopolymers or copolymers, and two or more different types of these may be combined for use herein. Especially preferred are resins that yield a great critical surface tension difference from polyester and hardly deform in heat treatment after stretching. For these, preferred are polyolefin resins, and more preferred is polymethylpentene. The content of the immiscible resin to be in the white film is not specifically defined, and may be suitably determined so that the film is not broken while formed and the brightness of the film can be increased by the voids formed from the nuclei of the immiscible resin in the film. In general, it falls preferably between 3 and 35% by weight, more preferably between 4 and 30% by weight, most preferably between 5 and 25% by weight. If the content is smaller than 3% by weight, the brightness of the film could not increase so much; but if larger than 35% by weight, the film may be broken while formed.